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## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.

## VICE PRESIDENT.

LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

## ELECTORS AT-LARGE.

JAMES M. SHACKLEFORD, of Vanderburg,  
THOMAS H. NELSON, of Vigo.

## CONGRESSMEN.

NICHOLAS MCCARTHY, of Marion,  
J. D. OLIVER, of St. Joseph.

## DISTRICT ELECTORS.

First—OSWEGO BUCHANAN, of Vanderburg.  
Second—THOMAS J. BROOKS, of Martin.

Third—DAVID W. VOYLES, of Harrison.  
Fourth—JOHN O. CRANE, of Shelby.

Fifth—DAVID E. BEEM, of Owen.  
Sixth—LEANDER P. MITCHELL, of Henry.

Seventh—WYNNE L. CROFT, of Madison.  
Eighth—JOHN C. CHANEY, of Sullivan.

Ninth—DAVID C. SCULL, of Boone.  
Tenth—FRANK SWARTZ, of Cass.

Eleventh—WM. H. TRAMMEL, of Huntington.  
Twelfth—WM. L. PENFIELD, of DeKalb.

Thirteenth—GILMAN S. BROWN, of Kosciusko.

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Second—THOMAS J. BROOKS, of Martin.

Third—STEPHEN D. SAYLES.  
Fourth—JANIS D. WILSON.

Fifth—HENRY D. CONNERT.  
Sixth—THOMAS M. BROWN.

Seventh—THOMAS E. CHANDLER.  
Eighth—JAMES E. JOHNSON.

Ninth—JOSEPH R. CHANDLER.  
Tenth—WILLIAM D. OWEN.

Eleventh—GEORGE W. STEELE.  
Twelfth—JAMES B. WHITE.

Thirteenth—WILLIAM HOYNES.

## LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL.

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WILLIAM E. GOSNEY.

JOINT SENATOR MARION, SHELLEY AND HANCOCK,  
SARIEY CONGER, of Shelby.

REPRESENTATIVE:  
MILLARD F. CONNERT,  
GEORGE F. MOGGINIS,  
GEORGE C. WEBSTER,  
CHARLES C. HECKMAN,  
WILLIAM W. WALDEN.

JOINT REPRESENTATIVE MARION, SHELLEY AND HANCOCK,  
WARREN R. KING, of Hancock.

JUDGE NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,  
JOHN V. HADLEY, of Hendricks.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY NINETEENTH JUDICIAL  
CIRCUIT,  
HARRISON T. TINCHEP, of Marion.

## STATE TICKET.

Governor,  
ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Posey.

Lieut. Governor,  
IRA J. CHASE, of Hendricks.

Judge of Supreme Court,  
BRUCE CARL, of Orange.

Treasurer,  
JULIUS A. LEMCKE, of Vanderburg.

Attorney General,  
LOUIS T. MICHELER, of Shelby.

Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
HARVEY M. LA FOLLETTE, of Boone.

Reporter of Supreme Court,  
JOHN L. GRIFFITH, of Marion.

## COUNTY TICKET.

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LEANDER A. TULMER.

Treasurer,  
MAHON H. FLOYD.

Clerk,  
THEO. A. WAGNER.

Commissioners,  
JACOB W. LOOPER.

Commissioners,  
BENJAMIN F. OSBORN,  
FELDING DEELER.

## AN HONEST DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

The Brooklyn Eagle, a leading Democratic  
newspaper, has the good sense and the good  
conscience to say:

"William Condon's charge that General  
Harrison said the Irish were good only to  
'show dirt and grade railroads' is too idiotic  
to merit serious consideration. If Mr. Condon  
had credited General Harrison with the  
statement that he had no use for Irish babies  
except to eat them raw, people would be more  
likely to believe him."

The idiotic lies of Gould and Condon have  
made votes for General Harrison. They have  
shown the absolute weakness of the Democratic  
position, and have served to call attention to  
the high character and conservative utterances  
of the man whose preposterous stories were  
intended to affect.

If there is a little bit of a cheap demagogue,  
he will be found in the person of David Ben-  
nett Hill. There is good reason to believe  
that he and Isaac P. Gray have made an al-  
liance offensive and defensive for 1892. A  
well-mated pair they are and will be.

It is a pity that the visit of Governor Hill  
to Indiana is made under the discouragement  
of bad weather. We should have been glad  
had the skies been smiling, so that the Gov-  
ernor could have seen the Hoosier State at  
its best, up and coming for Harrison and pro-  
tection.

THE "Lord loves a generous giver," says  
Chairman Townsend, of the Ohio Democratic  
committee, in his letter demanding "contri-  
butions" from federal office-holders. Perhaps  
Townsend thinks this is Scripture, and, being  
Democrats, perhaps the office-holders know no  
better; but it must push their faith hard to  
believe that the Lord is concerned in the rais-  
ing of a corruption fund to elect Grover  
Cleveland.

NEW YORK Democrats feel that circum-  
stances are peculiarly hard upon them this  
year. Under the registration law which is in  
force in the cities, perjury must be com-  
mitted twice by imported voters, once to be re-  
gistered and once more to vote. This, under  
ordinary conditions, would probably not inter-  
fere seriously with the colonization of Demo-  
cratic gangs, but Chairman Quay's offer of

\$25,000 in rewards for the apprehension of  
persons committing fraud puts a different  
face on the matter. Repeaters, who might  
cheerfully commit perjury, will hesitate when  
they see the penitentiary looming before  
them. This possibility is a new one to New  
York Democrats, and they are in great dis-  
tress over it. They regard Chairman Quay as a  
bold, bad man.

## THE SOUTH AND FREE TRADE.

The Democratic speech of Judge Montfort,  
of Kentucky, at Vevay, in this State, was  
commendable for its frankness. As an ex-  
confederate soldier who served in the South-  
ern army during the war, and a consistent  
Democrat since, he is entitled to speak as to  
the cause and object of the war. He said  
frankly that it was not slavery, but the tariff.  
"It was generally believed," said Judge Mont-  
fort, "that slavery was the cause of the war,  
but this is a mistake. It was the tariff bur-  
den." Again he said, "I never owned a  
slave in my life. I fought to throw off the  
tariff burdens." Who knows how many hun-  
dreds or thousands of the Southern leaders  
would say the same thing if they were as  
frank and truthful as Judge Montfort?  
Many of them have denied, Jeff Davis him-  
self has denied, that slavery was the cause of  
the war, but they have never told what was  
the cause. If not slavery, what was it? Here  
is one ex-confederate who frankly says it  
was Southern opposition to a protective  
tariff—"we fought to throw off the tariff  
burdens."

It was free trade that gave birth and vitality  
to the South Carolina nullification movement  
of 1832, which Andrew Jackson throttled and  
temporarily put down. But the free-trade  
snake was scotched, not killed. A few years  
later it lifted up its head again as "a tariff  
for revenue only." In 1840 the Whig national  
platform declared for a tariff "discriminating  
with special reference to the protection of the  
domestic labor of the country." The Demo-  
cratic platform declared in favor of "a tariff  
for revenue only," and against protection as  
"fostering one branch of industry against  
another." In 1848, after reaffirming "a tariff  
for revenue only," it declared "that the fruits  
of the great political triumph of 1844 have  
fulfilled the promises of the Democracy of  
the Union in the noble impulse given to  
the cause of free trade by the repeal of the  
tariff of 1842." In 1856 they declared that  
"the time has come for the people of the  
United States to declare themselves in favor  
of free seas and progressive free trade  
throughout the world." In 1861 they tried  
to destroy the Union. This was "progressive  
free trade" with a vengeance. Foiled in their  
attempt, and compelled to resume their place  
in the Union, they began to fight protection  
again, and, in commencing as before, demand-  
ing a tariff for revenue only, they now demand  
"progressive free trade." This is history re-  
peating itself.

Five of the eight Democrats on the ways  
and means committee who framed the Mills  
bill served in the confederate army or in the  
confederate Congress. All of them took the  
oath of allegiance to the confederate Consti-  
tution, which contained a provision against a  
protective tariff. Thus, "the noble impulse  
given to the cause of free trade by the repeal  
of the tariff of 1842," as declared by the  
Democratic platform of 1848, was implanted  
in the confederate Constitution, to be revived  
in the Mills bill.

If the confederates did not fight for slavery  
in 1861-65, what did they fight for? Judge  
Montfort says they fought for free trade, and  
he adds, "we stood then as we stand now."

## THE FIRST VOTERS.

Thousands of young men in Indiana will  
cast their first vote for President and Govern-  
or this year. A man's first vote is always a  
memorable event for him. It is his first  
realizing sense of political power and respon-  
sibility. He never feels the importance of  
any subsequent vote quite as thoroughly, and  
it is doubtful if he ever casts another as con-  
scientiously as he does his first one. He has  
waited for the event long and patiently. Per-  
haps he has taken an interest in public affairs  
and "talked politics" for a good while, but he  
must bide his time till he is of legal age to  
vote. When the time does come, it brings  
with it a sense of manly pride and responsi-  
bility that he has not known before. What-  
ever may happen afterwards, the first vote is  
sure to be honest and disinterested. The men  
who sell their votes are men who have become  
soured, discouraged, demoralized and corrupt-  
ed. The first ballot is always clean, and al-  
ways cast from pure and patriotic motives.

The first voters in Indiana this year ought  
not to hesitate long between the issues and  
the candidates presented for their choice. If  
there is anything in the record of the Demo-  
cratic party, in its position on the issues of  
the day, or in the personality and character of  
its candidates to challenge the admiration or  
support of young men, we confess our inability  
to see it. Young men are full of patriot-  
ism; the Democratic party has a most un-  
patriotic record. Young men are apt to be  
ardent and impulsive in their loyalty to the  
government; the Democratic party became in-  
famous by its disloyalty during the war. As  
a party it has done nothing to contribute to  
the honor of the flag or the glory and prop-  
erty of the country. The Americans whose  
names have been heralded throughout the  
world, the Lincolns, Grants, Sher-  
mans, Sheridans and a host of other  
great men, were all Republicans. The  
Democratic party has scarcely furnished one  
great name to history in the past fifty years.  
Call the roll from Jefferson Davis to Grover  
Cleveland, from Stonewall Jackson to Senator  
Voorhees, from James Buchanan, of unvarying  
memory, to Allen G. Thurman, the discoverer  
of the bandana—call the roll from 1840 to  
1888, and the Democratic party has scarcely  
furnished a man who has contributed to the honor  
or glory of the country. What is there in  
such a party as that to attract young men?

The first voters this year were born during  
the last years of the civil war, or just after  
its close. The echoes of cannon were still  
ringing when they came into the world, and  
the tramp of cavalry had hardly died away.  
The air was still murky with the smoke of bat-  
tles fought to save the Union. The first voters  
of to-day are the babies of the war time. They

were born under the red star of Mars. They  
would be false to their natural instincts and  
earliest environments if they voted any other  
than the Republican ticket. They should  
vote with the party that supported the gov-  
ernment in its struggle for existence, and  
which carried the war to a successful conclu-  
sion. The party that sympathized with re-  
bellion, and pursued the cowardly and treason-  
able course of maintaining a fire in the rear,  
has no claims on the first voters of to-day.

Leaving war issues aside, compare the po-  
sition of the two parties on the absorbing  
issue of the day, the tariff question. The  
Republican party stands for the protection of  
American industry, for developing American  
resources, for maintaining American wages,  
and for preserving the American market for  
American workmen. The Democratic party  
favors precisely the opposite policy, call it by  
what name you will. No patriotic young  
American ought to be willing to vote for a  
party or a policy that would cripple the  
prosperity of his country and give foreign  
manufacturers and laborers control of its  
markets. There never was a better time for  
young men to adopt the motto:  
"America for Americans, native and foreign-  
born."

Contrast the candidates—Harrison, the gal-  
lant soldier and defender of his country, the  
brilliant lawyer, orator and statesman, the  
highest type of Christian gentleman, Indiana's  
pride, against Cleveland, who sent a substitute  
to the war, and who must be represented by  
substitute in every company where intellect,  
eloquence or culture is the passport. What  
young father, ambitious for the success of his  
little son, would not infinitely prefer to see  
him develop into such a man as Benjamin  
Harrison rather than such as Grover Cleve-  
land? One day's service in the army was  
worth more to the country than all of Cleve-  
land's life. Any one of General Harrison's  
speeches contains more inspiration than the  
cloddish occupant of the White House ever  
dreamed of. Between two such men no voter  
who prizes his ballot, and especially no first  
voter who wants to start right in politics,  
should hesitate a moment.

Considering the parties, the issues and the  
candidates we are not surprised that over two-  
thirds of the first voters in Indiana this year  
should be enthusiastic for Harrison and Mor-  
ton. We are only surprised the proportion is  
not larger.

## CLEVELAND'S GIFT TO THE BANKS.

Grover Cleveland has shown himself to be  
politically dishonest, untruthful and corrupt.  
Is he personally honest? The legal maxim,  
"False in one thing, false in all," holds in re-  
gard to character. Vices generally go in  
groups, and a man who is devoid of conscience  
in one respect is apt to be so in others. Such  
a character is not above suspicion, and when  
his possessor has shown himself to be untruth-  
ful, insincere and dishonest in public affairs  
we have a right to question his personal hon-  
esty. We do not suppose the President would  
profit directly and pecuniarily by a corrupt  
transaction, but if he permits others or his  
party to do so he is open to the charge of  
personal dishonesty. Either the Presi-  
dent, or his party, or personal friends of his,  
are profiting very largely by the enormous  
government deposits now and for some  
time past carried by the national banks.

These deposits amount to \$60,000,000. This  
is nearly five times as large as they were un-  
der a Republican administration. Six per  
cent. on \$60,000,000 is \$3,600,000 a year,  
which these deposits are worth to the favored  
banks. If a Republican administration had  
done this, the Democrats in Congress would  
have moved the impeachment of the Presi-  
dent. The interest on these deposits amounts  
to \$300,000 a month. This is a gift to the  
banks. Out of it they can well afford to make  
a large donation to the Democratic campaign  
fund. They could well afford to cash the  
President's check for \$10,000, and nothing in  
his character or antecedents forbids the sup-  
position that he would accept that favor. His  
professions of personal honesty are entitled to  
no more weight than his opposition to a sec-  
ond term or his civil-service reform profes-  
sions. We judge men by their acts and their  
lives, not by their professions. A President who  
has shown himself to be thoroughly unscrupu-  
lous and untrustworthy in politics has no  
right to complain if, under suspicious circum-  
stances, his personal honesty is questioned.  
If the President is directly or indirectly a  
party to the transaction by which favored  
banks are profiting to the extent of \$3,600,000  
a year by these enormous deposits of govern-  
ment funds, he is personally dishonest. A  
man of his habits and loose principles, who  
has brought himself to believe that his re-  
election is necessary to the welfare of the  
country, could very easily go a step further  
and justify himself in accepting a campaign  
donation of \$10,000, to be made in his name,  
by banks that were profiting by his generosity  
with the public money.

## THE VIRTUOUS VEST.

Mr. Vest, of Missouri, ex-member of the  
Confederate States Congress, and now a mem-  
ber of the United States Senate, is very indig-  
nant at the alleged misrepresentation of his  
letter to a St. Louis club, written in June  
last. It contained the following:  
"Mr. Cleveland, by his message, for which  
I sincerely honor him, has challenged the  
protected industries of this country to a fight  
for extermination. . . . It is useless to  
disguise the fact that the fight is to the death,  
and we would be idiots to ignore this."

The letter was not written for publication,  
but the secretary of the club gave it out. This  
is what hurts Senator Vest. In a speech in  
the Senate, on Thursday, he said the letter  
was written amid the confusion and interrup-  
tions of a Senate session, and that—  
"If he had had the slightest suspicion  
that it would have been made public he  
would certainly have been more particular  
in framing his sentences and in the verbiage  
used."

That means he would have used deceptive  
phrases, or language that would have concealed  
his true meaning. He also complained of the  
circulation of a handbill containing the lan-  
guage of his letter, and said the man or men  
who were circulating it "would disgrace the  
striped clothes of a penitentiary." The hand-  
bill does not change the language of Mr.  
Vest's letter, nor put words into his mouth  
which he did not use. He said precisely what

is attributed to him, only he did not say it for  
publication. If the circulation of his letter  
in handbill form is such an outrage, what  
does he think of the circulation of the infam-  
ous libels concerning General Harrison, which  
is being done by the national and State Demo-  
cratic committees and by the Indianapolis  
Sentinel, knowing them to be false and  
forged? Let us hear from the virtuous and  
indignant Vest.

## THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

A hue and cry is being attempted against  
the Republican legislative ticket, with the  
assertion that the scratcher is abroad in the  
land. The scratcher may be abroad, but that  
he will be a Republican and tamper with the  
legislative ticket the Journal does not believe.  
One question of supreme importance to the  
community will be before the next Legisla-  
ture, namely: the regulation of the benevo-  
lent institutions, while the Senators elected  
will have to do with reappointing the State  
in 1891, so as to enfranchise the voters by re-  
pealing the infamous gerrymander which  
now disgraces the State. Our public in-  
stitutions can be put under better manage-  
ment, and an honest and fair representation  
secured only by Republican votes. The  
election of the Marion county delegation  
is essential for this purpose; and the  
Republican who, for personal reasons,  
fails to vote the straight ticket will do a very  
reprehensible thing. The Journal, however,  
does not discover any inclination to do this, the  
cry to the contrary notwithstanding. As  
this paper said at the time, the nominations  
might have been better, but that they were  
on the whole very good. Certainly, consid-  
ered politically or individually, the choice was  
in every way better than that made by the  
Democrats, and no one who desires that hon-  
est administration of public affairs which can  
only be obtained through the efforts of Re-  
publicans, will think for a moment of substi-  
tuting one name for another.

## ENGLISH TESTIMONY.

The Morning Post, of London, is a free-  
trade journal, but in an absent-minded man-  
ner it forgot that all such newspapers should be  
edited, just at this time, with a view to assist-  
ing the Cleveland party in the United States.  
While thus musing it made the following  
statements, illustrative of the value of a pro-  
tective tariff:

"When England furnished America with all  
the nails she used, it required ten pounds of  
butter to purchase ten pounds of nails. To-  
day, in the same locality in America, one  
pound of butter will purchase ten pounds of  
nails, and of much better quality than those  
received in the old days from England. If  
America had joined the free-trade move-  
ment, she would still be producing cheap  
butter, to exchange for dear nails. Other  
countries prevailed, and under an almost  
prohibitive tariff nail works were estab-  
lished. To-day America produces all the  
nails she uses, and is able to sell them at a  
price far below that charged before the tariff  
was imposed. In the meantime, butter and  
all other agricultural produce has risen in  
value, and the farmer has been enabled to  
send his surplus to market, and to demand  
for home consumption in local manufacturing  
centers, and the condition of the farmer is  
vastly more prosperous."

If Mr. Cleveland could exercise a censor-  
ship over the press, he would doubtless re-  
primand the Post, if he did not suppress it  
entirely, for such inadvertent admissions.

## THE LEHIGH DISASTER.

Any railroad accident where there is much  
loss of life is terrible past description, and it  
is natural to say of the last one to occur that  
it exceeds all others in horror. This is not  
true in every case, of course, but the Lehigh  
Valley disaster of Tuesday night was certainly  
accompanied with some features more than  
usually heart-rending. The crowded condi-  
tion of the trains, the great numbers of chil-  
dren and young people among the excursion-  
ists, the prolonged and awful suspense suffered  
by the friends along the route before they  
could learn the details of the calamity, and  
the fact that the long list of killed and in-  
jured was found to be made up of residents  
of two or three neighborhoods, made the affair  
peculiarly appalling. It is one of those occur-  
rences which, with all the scientific improve-  
ments and skill that go to make up the rail-  
road system, ought never to happen, but  
which, nevertheless, continue to happen, and  
to send a thrill of horror through the civil-  
ized world—a thrill deepened by the reflec-  
tion that modern appliances seem unable to  
prevent them, and that the like threatens  
every traveler.

## DEMOCRATIC KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Hon. John Finerty, in a speech delivered  
in New York a few days ago, said:  
"When you come right down to the Know-  
nothingness you will find on inspection that  
the weight of the Know-nothing cry was  
always raised south of the Ohio and west of  
the Potomac rivers, right in the Southern  
States themselves, and the places in which the  
grossest outrages were committed upon for-  
eigners and Catholics were the three Demo-  
cratic cities of Baltimore, Louisville and New  
Orleans."

He was right. These are historical facts  
known to everybody, or at least accessible to  
all who desire to know the facts. The Know-  
nothing party had its greatest strength in  
Democratic States. The great Know-nothing  
riots occurred in Democratic cities. The bulk  
of the Know-nothing vote went to the Demo-  
cratic party. The idea of proscribing any  
race, color, nationality, or religion has  
never found any footing or favor in the Re-  
publican party. The Democratic party is the  
party of proscription.

No one with a grain of sense has given any  
credence to Democratic talk about a division  
of the colored vote. No restraint is placed  
upon the negroes of the North, and they are  
at perfect liberty to vote with which party  
they please; but all indications this year show  
that they mean to stand loyal as ever to the  
party that gave them their freedom. The  
ridiculous failure of Turner's colored "con-  
vention" was proof enough of Democratic in-  
ability to corral these voters; the determina-  
tion of such independent papers as the Wash-  
ington Echo to support Harrison is another  
sign of the general inclination; but, above all,  
is the enthusiasm displayed by the rank and  
file of the colored people everywhere for the  
Republican ticket. Nowhere is this loyalty  
greater than in this city and State, where  
there is so large a colored population and  
where the candidate is so well known to them.  
The mugwump negroes of the Tur-

ner variety are too few and far between to  
constitute a "division of the vote."

GOVERNOR HILL says that for the first  
time in twenty years there is an issue. We  
wish he could hold up his party to that  
fact. The Republicans stand by the great  
principle of protection; the Democrats, under  
Grover Cleveland, assailed it. That is the real  
issue, but the cowardly Democrats are skulking  
behind the pitiful humbug that the "is-  
sue" is one of 5 per cent. reduction in the  
rate of duty. Is that the "issue" David Bennett  
Hill came out to Indiana to discuss? A great  
"issue," is it not?

THE poll-tax rate in Pennsylvania is 50 cents.  
The astonishing statement is made in a Phila-  
delphia paper that the committees of the two  
parties have this year, between them, bought  
94,000 poll receipts, necessitating an expendi-  
ture of \$47,000. Of this amount the Republicans  
spent \$25,000 and the Democrats \$22,000. In  
the State law requires the voter to produce his  
receipt at the polls, and so many men fail to  
provide themselves with the document that the  
custom gradually grew up of supplying the  
deficiency through the committees. Men  
have grown accustomed to receiving the receipts  
as a gift, and accept them as a matter of course,  
and almost as a right. The most of such votes  
are able to pay their own taxes, and are prob-  
ably not aware of the burden that their neglect  
to do so lays upon their party. So intolerable  
is this burden that an effort is to be made by  
both parties in the next Legislature to abolish  
the poll-tax requirement entirely.

It was announced in advance by the cam-  
paign managers that this was to be a week of  
rest for Harrison. He hasn't made any speeches  
so far, but he has done a power of talking and  
handwriting since Monday morning. The man-  
agers mean well, but the throng of visitors and  
the general himself interfere ruthlessly with  
their plans. The public and the people's candi-  
date are jointly doing a good deal of campaign-  
ing themselves this year.

MRS. ELIZABETH CARY STANTON renounces  
and denounces the Republican party for its  
treatment of women, and has allied herself  
with the Protectionists on account of their  
suffrage platform. As Mrs. Stanton has pre-  
viously rejected Christianity because of its atti-  
tude toward her sex, her opinions on politics  
and women will probably be given less atten-  
tion than they might otherwise receive.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:  
If a voter lives in one State, rents a house in  
another, packs and ships his household goods,  
and arrives at his future home prior to the  
6th day of May last, but he is unavoidably de-  
tained, and does not arrive himself and family  
until the 15th of May, he is entitled to a vote at  
the November election. H. G. HAMAKER.

MARION, Ind., Oct. 10.  
There must be an actual residence in the  
State six months prior to the election.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:  
I have many friends who manufacture quinine  
in this country at this time. I want to know  
more engaged in that industry here. If so, why  
did they discontinue? W. W. HILDEBRAND.

ATLANTA, Ind., Oct. 12.  
One possibly two. There were more, but  
they have gone out of business because of the  
large importations of the foreign article.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:  
Who was the author of the dependent-pension  
bill, who is the author of the bill they call  
the 1-cent bill? A REPUBLICAN.

C. C. MATSON is credited with the authorship.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Fairchild Paper Company, of East Pe-  
terhill, Mass., manufactures the paper used for  
stamps by the internal revenue service, and in  
order to prevent counterfeiting it is necessary to  
have men constantly on guard in the rooms  
where it is prepared, cut and packed for ship-  
ment to Washington. For this purpose the  
United States employs a superintendent and six  
watchmen, at least that is the number under  
the present administration. During President  
Grant's administration three watchmen were  
employed, and these were all disabled Union  
soldiers. But since the advent of  
Grover Cleveland, the force has been man-  
aged to be increased to six, and the places filled  
largely by rebels, as the following list of em-  
ployees will show:

Capt. M. F. Frazier, Superintendent—A rebel Demo-  
crat, of Louisville, Greenbacker vote in West Vir-  
ginia, late of the Fourteenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry.  
Walter L. Patterson, of Baltimore—Democrat,  
rebel, and charged with having been an